

cluding the native states, and one delegate from New Zealand.

Three Delegates for Brazil

"Brazil will have three delegates, Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak Republic, Rumania and Serbia will have two delegates apiece; Siam one delegate, and Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece.

"Montenegro will have one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation in this country shall have been cleared up.

"The meeting adopted the following two general principles: 1. Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference. 2. In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to intrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

"The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India."

Council Resumes Sessions

The supreme council resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock to-day. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, for France; President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, for the United States; Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Sonnino, for Italy; and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui, for Japan.

The morning session was devoted entirely to discussion of methods of procedure.

The council took a recess at 12:30 o'clock until 2:30.

The afternoon session adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Small Nations Dissatisfied

While the apportionment of delegates to the general peace congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the Supreme Council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians and Belgians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazil, while they are only permitted two each.

In the case of Belgium, the three seats allotted her by the French plan admitted of the nomination of a representative of each of the parties—Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists. With only two delegates, the representative of one party must needs be dropped. Logically, it is pointed out, it ought to have been the least important party to suffer, but it is impossible to drop from the delegation the Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans, a Liberal. Consequently, the commentators say, it would seem to be Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist Minister of Justice, who will be the one eliminated should the Belgian allotment stand.

Sazonoff Reaches Paris

Sergius Sazonoff arrived in Paris to-day. He is the Foreign Minister of the government at Yekaterinodar, Russia, and has just been named also as Foreign Minister of the Siberian government at Omsk.

In connection with his coming to Paris, the "Temps" says:

"Two methods for Russia's representation in the conference have been suggested—the first by a delegation of Russians representing certain governments established in Russia or certain groups of Russians established abroad; the second by an inter-Allied committee, which would be charged with the duty of studying Russian questions and collecting evidence and information everywhere, so as to enable it to represent Russian interests at the conference. The second seems at present to be the solution that will most likely be adopted."

Breach of Faith Charged

The American delegates to the peace congress are indignant at what they regard as a breach of faith on the part of some persons who had been admitted to the informal discussions that have been holding daily with newspaper men. These conferences were inaugurated immediately after the delegates arrived in Paris for the purpose of keeping correspondents properly advised of developments further than that given in official communiques.

At the outset it was stipulated clearly that nothing communicated to the correspondents during these conferences should be credited to official sources, the restriction being so severe as to prohibit the newspapermen from making any statements in interviews as to sources, so that whatever a correspondent elected to write should be stated on his own responsibility.

Disciplinary Measures Taken

Despite this, a statement of information made by Secretary of State Lansing to the newspapermen appeared in some French newspapers directly or indirectly attributed to the American delegates. Because the publications appeared in newspapers opposed to the present French government, because some statements were in this manner related to subjects like the denial of the plan to use American troops in Poland, which is understood to be favored by the Clemenceau government, but is opposed by the Socialists, the French government has taken the precaution of ordering the French factional political conflicts, of the request of the American delegates, the correspondents have been taken to adopt disciplinary measures and to require a separate understanding from each of their number to observe the restrictions imposed regarding the use of matters discussed at these conferences.

Two League of Nations Plans Differ Only on Enforcement Methods

PARIS, Jan. 15.—With the resumption to-day of the meetings preliminary to the peace conference it is apparent that the movement to create a league of nations is being carried on by two forces having the same object, but differing as to the means for making effective the decisions of the proposed world society. One of these represents the contention that the decisions of the league must be backed by its combined physical forces, while the other represents the view that its findings can be

Russia Is Likely To Be First-Parley Question

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Tribune was informed by a high authority to-day that the league of nations would not be the first subject discussed at the peace conference, but that it was much more probable that the congress would first devote its attention to the Russian question.

There is every indication that the conference will be an extremely prolonged affair.

The correspondent was informed, also, that statements appearing in the French press concerning the composition of the British delegation to the peace congress are both premature and incorrect.

All that has yet been decided concerning the British delegates is that, as both Bonar Law and Lloyd George will have to make frequent visits to London during the congress, a panel of official delegates will be constituted from which deputies to replace absentees will be drawn.

enforced without the aid of a common world police force.

Discussion touching the movement of the two ideas as they come into bearing before the conference, seem impressed with the view that both are being toward a common ground which, for example, might provide that the nations could reserve for each individual case their decision as to whether they will utilize armed force or avail themselves of other means.

Finds Favor in Europe

There is reason to believe that such an arrangement would meet with the support of some of the European statesmen, and there is nothing to indicate that it would be rejected by the American representatives.

It is the feature of the situation as it exists to-day. The plan is being rapidly put into shape in informal conferences and are working toward a position where the peace conference in full session will then choose the committee or commission from among its membership to produce the framework of writing, with the assistance of the technical advisers.

The programme commonly agreed upon calls for primary consideration of the forming of a league of nations, and the congress will work on this to the exclusion of all other subjects.

Those European statesmen who now appear friendly to the purpose of putting the league of nations question to the fore have repeatedly expressed their view that the formation of the league and the making of peace are joint problems which must be considered together.

Urgent Need Realized

The effort thus seems to be to bend all energies to the laying of the foundations of the league, so that the conference may proceed to the actual making of the peace. In the early spring, even, indeed, it will be only a preliminary one which will dispose of the pressing question of demobilization and the return of the war-torn countries as nearly as possible to the economic conditions of peace. This is recognized by all the statesmen at the conference as of the utmost necessity and is not a view confined to the Europeans alone.

The sponsors for the league of nations contemplate the broadening out of the functions of the proposed league as the preliminary discussions proceed, their assumption being that such will range into the subjects of raw material and finance, proceeding on the theory that the financial or economic domination of smaller nations is no less a danger to the world than armed domination. The financial programme of the league, as viewed in these quarters, will be to consider the financial and economic needs of the small independent states which are rising out of the war.

Wilson to Obtain Independent Survey Of German Damage

PARIS, Jan. 15.—President Wilson will have before him an independent estimate of the actual physical damage suffered by France and Belgium during the war when the Peace Congress reaches the stage of discussing indemnities. A survey of the damage, which will probably be conducted by more than two hundred American army officers.

Many difficulties are presented, for in many of the devastated regions there are absolutely no records available upon which to base an estimate of what has been done. The German army and troops ground the towns and villages into heaps of ruins. The work of visualizing what pre-war conditions were for the damage inflicted will probably take months.

Some observers say the bill of actual damages, when computed, will be so great that the European powers will be more concerned with the ability of the German people to foot the bill as it will stand than with the possibility of exacting further damages from the Germans. A survey of the damage, which will probably be conducted by more than two hundred American army officers.

Seamen Planning to Compel Compensation For U-Boat Deaths

LONDON, Jan. 15.—In the absence of a definite policy from the Allies concerning the manner in which Germany shall make compensation for the dependents of submarine victims among seamen, the executive committee of the International Federation of Seafarers has evolved a plan by which the officials hope to force the peace conference to act.

The committee has called an international conference in London on February 24 at which the British delegates will present a resolution providing that the seamen will not man any ships going or coming from an enemy country until the proper compensation is agreed upon.

J. Havelock Wilson, president of the International Federation of Seafarers, said to The Associated Press to-day: "It seems that the British statesmen and those of other nations have been too busy to think of the seamen in preparing for the conference, so we will take the matter into our own hands in the hope of emphasizing the need of notice of the peace delegates the necessity for taking care of our people."

"I have no doubt that the conference will adopt a resolution providing that no food shall go to the enemy until these dependents are compensated."

The leaders of the seamen, including Andrew Forreth, of the United

States, expect that the February conference will adopt a universal wage scale. The leaders hope that this question will not be taken up by the peace conference or that wages will not be mentioned in the peace treaty.

Ray Stannard Baker as A Peace News Mentor,

Not to Displace Creel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The selection of Ray Stannard Baker as intermediary between the President and American correspondents at the peace conferences found little general approbation here to-day.

The selection of Mr. Baker is not believed to have any bearing on the relation between George Creel and the President. Mr. Creel has had a good deal to do with the European propaganda since the arrival of the American delegation, and it is believed that for some time he will continue to advise regarding matters of publicity. The Baker selection is not considered in any way a displacement of Creel.

The plan, as announced, is for President Wilson or some member of the American mission to communicate to Mr. Baker such details of the proceedings as are not embraced in the communiques and which the President desires to make public. Mr. Baker, however, is not to be a mere intermediary, but is to be a full-fledged correspondent, and the correspondents will not have original contact with the source of information.

Ray Stannard Baker, a magazine editor and newspaper writer since 1882, became attached to the Committee on Public Information after the United States entered the war. He was the managing editor of the McClure Syndicate some years ago, and later associate editor of "McClure's Magazine." From 1900 until 1915 he was one of the editors of "The American Magazine."

He was born at Lansing, Mich. April 17, 1870, a son of Major Joseph Stannard Baker and Alice Potter Baker. He took a partial law course and completed his literary studies at the University of Michigan. From 1892 until 1907 he was a reporter and sub-editor on "The Chicago Record," from which he went to McClure's Syndicate. He is the author of several books under his own name and of several under the pen name of "David Grayson." Some of these are "Boys' Book of Inventions," "Our New Prosperity," "Seen in Germany," "Second Boys' Book of Inventions," "Following the Color Line," "New Ideals in Healing," "The Spiritual Unrest" and "Adventures in Contentment."

Mr. Baker also has contributed much to English and American magazines. His home is at Amherst, Mass.

Wilson Firm Against Italy's Claims Except To Trieste and Trent

LONDON, Jan. 15.—In commenting upon the conference between Premier Orlando of Italy and President Wilson last Friday, persons in touch with the Italian mission declare that the Premier was surprised at Mr. Wilson's attitude, saying the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Mail."

"President Wilson was firm in his refusal to recognize Italian claims before Trieste and Trent," the correspondent writes. "It is known that the Foreign Minister, Sonnino, of Italy, made an important part of the Dalmatian coast, as well as the Fiume, while Premier Orlando would be content to be satisfied with the Dalmatian coast. It is reported that even at this point Mr. Wilson was unwilling to give way."

While the majority of the inhabitants of Fiume are Italian, they possess the natural outlet for the Austrian Slavs. It is therefore claimed that a few thousand Italians in Fiume are not to be taken as a justification for a sea outlet for millions of Slavs.

"It is pointed out that the commercial necessities of the Jugo-Slavs do not justify the Italian claims, and that if Italy ignores those necessities, she may incur the enmity of those populations and create a new danger to the peace of Europe."

It is said that President Wilson does not consider that Fiume, as a free port in Italian hands, would meet the needs of the Jugo-Slav hinterland.

President May Visit England to Inspect U. S. Flotilla Base

PARIS, Jan. 15.—President Wilson may visit England on his way back to the United States next month, but it is not yet decided whether he should go there. He has hoped to be able to sail from a British port, probably Queens-town, and have an opportunity to inspect the base of the American flotilla, which did so much work in the anti-submarine warfare.

Mr. Wilson, if he visits England, might stop first at Oxford, to receive an honorary degree, which the university wishes to confer on him. He would not necessarily visit London. If he is satisfied with the anti-submarine warfare, he should feel it necessary to visit later to Europe he might postpone his visit to Oxford, but if there is any peace congress, he might go to Oxford to receive his degree.

Wilson To Be Received By Chamber of Deputies

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has decided to receive President Wilson at a formal meeting. The ceremony will be preceded by a reception to President and Mrs. Wilson and the members of Parliament in the rooms of the President of the Chamber. The date has not been fixed.

British and French Lift Barriers on Parley News

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British Foreign Office announced to-day that the government does not intend to exercise any censorship over press messages during the peace conference. It states that it also has received a similar assurance from the French government.

British Army Gives Trainload of Food To Starving Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (Tuesday).—A small body of British troops arrived here as a convoy of a trainload of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna. Great crowds followed the convoy through the streets, giving the men a cordial welcome, but one devoid of any special enthusiasm.

The British officer in command explained to the burgomaster that the supplies were sent in recognition of the fact that Austria had treated her prisoners with consideration during the peace conference. It states that it also has received a similar assurance from the French government.

Three additional trainloads are to follow the first, to alleviate the needs of the women and children until regular shipments begin coming in.

The burgomaster told the British commander that the food had arrived at an opportune moment, as the situation was reaching a crisis through the fact that Vienna had not enough flour to last more than the next four days.

China Clashes With Japan on Peace Envoys

Denies Tokio's Claim She Agreed Interests Should Be Represented Jointly

Seeking American Aid

Peking Piqued at Inter-Allied Council's Limitation of Mission to Three Men

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PARIS, Jan. 15.—Many heartburnings are being caused by the limitation of representations of the minor countries at the inter-Allied conference, the first full meeting of which occurs Saturday. The actual effect of the limitations in membership amounts to nothing, but some of the minor nations object to being classified as secondary, either in size or importance.

One of the serious cases is China, whose primary purpose in entering the war was to get a place at the conference table. China, even, recently rearranged her internal differences and reached an agreement between the northern and southern factions and terminated hostilities, in order to present a united front here in Paris. Five commissioners arrived here, headed by Liu Cheng Hsiang, Peking's Foreign Minister, but they find China's representation limited to three and possibly two, representatives.

Chinese Chagrin Is Deep

Their chagrin is deep, and they seek the American delegation's assistance and support in attaining a better representation, regarding America as a traditional friend.

Opposing China in this matter are the Japanese. Six weeks ago, the Tokio government officially announced it had reached an agreement with the Chinese that their interest should be represented in committee at the peace conference. This is emphatically denied by the Chinese, claiming that they seek to attain an inter-Allied agreement regarding their territories and status, rather than an agreement between themselves and Japan alone.

Proportionate representations do not really matter, because representatives of no nation can be required to agree to peace terms. Complete accord will have to be reached on a joint peace cannot be reached with Germany. Voting on problems does not take place in Parliament or Congress. The question is, therefore, only one of prestige and classification, and in such cases the powers are able to compel recognition, while the smaller nations must submit to classification.

Separate Representation Sought

In this connection it is also interesting and important that the British Empire desires separate representation for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and the American commission supports their contention on the ground that India is a sufficiently important geographical factor for special recognition, while the colonies hold such independence that any one of them could have refused to enter the war. The American commission will be pleased if Britain can obtain such extensive representation, which no other nation is claiming, because the Americans believe their liberal attitude on many problems will be supported by the British colonial representatives.

The American commission has definitely decided not to send American troops to Poland, and it is reported that the British have not yet signified their willingness to participate in any East European campaign.

Discussion Consumes Much Time

Discussion on the subject of Poland consumed considerable time in the Quai d'Orsay at the first conference between representatives of the five great powers, and it was agreed that the Polish divisions which operated on the French-Italian front should be dispatched to Poland, and that the German railway between Danzig and Thorn could be employed according to the terms of the armistice. One of the French papers reported yesterday, and probably correctly that "The Command," meaning Poch, will require this privilege on renewing the armistice January 17.

The question is an all-important one for the American commission, which will probably take the view that Congressional sanction for the use of American forces terminated when Austria and Germany signed the armistice. The President is quite capable, as is well known, of disregarding Congress and of forcing the issue for Congress, but in this instance his policy of non-intervention accords with constitutional limitations of his powers.

Corea Appeals to Wilson To Obtain Independence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Resolutions protesting against the annexation of Corea by Japan, and asking President Wilson and the American peace delegates to apply the principle of self-determination to that country, have been sent by the new Corea Association to the President and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress.

Melendez Leads Party to Victory in San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 15.—Carlos Melendez, leader of the National Democratic party, was elected President of the Republic in the elections which terminated yesterday. Dr. Alfredo Quinones Molena, of this city, was elected Vice-President. Don Carlos and Dr. Molena received approximately 170,000 votes each, the greatest number ever cast for a candidate in the history of the country.

There was complete order during the elections, while throughout the Republic tranquility prevailed.

Food Supply Now Is Big Problem Throughout Europe

Continued from page 1

of small communities to self-support leading to self-respect.

Dangerous Shortage Of Fats in Germany

Very misleading impressions have gone abroad respecting conditions in Germany. True, it is generally recognized that Austria is in a deplorable state, which is particularly acute in Vienna. This conditions is not so obvious in Germany. Particularly in the Rhine countries occupied by Allied armies there is a misleading impression of food abundance. But the reports of actual conditions, which the council regards as conclusive, demonstrate that there is a dangerous shortage of fats and essential foods throughout Germany and that reserves accumulated under government supervision since the armistice have been consumed without regard to previous restrictions.

Paris and some other places with high prices, which Americans, and especially American soldiers on short leave with three months' pay, are willing to meet, draw large amounts of food which the local communities can ill afford to spare. In the Rhineland it appears to be a systematic method of propaganda for the inhabitants not only to exhibit the utmost friendliness to American soldiers but to supply them with abundant food at reasonable prices. Notwithstanding the impression thus created there, representatives of the associated countries are convinced that the actual conditions are as I have described.

To Return Money With Interest

Moved by proofs of these facts submitted to him, President Wilson on January 11 cabled to the Secretary of the Treasury urging an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000,000, to be used on behalf of the United States in carrying on this work. The precise use of this appropriation seems not to have been understood. It is not intended as a gift. The amount is to be expended largely, if not entirely, in purchases in the United States and a great part, if not all, the money will be returned.

It will be returned, moreover, with interest—with the gratitude of the stricken peoples of Europe who to-day are looking to us more than to any other nation for aid and succor. America stands forth as one nation which has maintained war without hope of gain or thought of reward. She is the embodiment of democratic idealism. Here is the great privilege of binding up the wounds of little peoples over whom the great military juggernaut of Prussia rolled with relentless cruelty. Hunger leads men to despair and to desperation. No lasting peace can be made by starving nations. We must first feed and then help to restore the unhappy nations of Eastern Europe to their normal, self-supporting status.

Hunger Ally of Bolshevism

There is no stronger ally of Bolshevism than starvation. Food, work and the prospect of normal social conditions are his prophylactic. One hundred million dollars wisely expended now in alleviating the hunger of European peoples will bring returns of incalculably greater worth. This is less than the cost of a single day of war. America has been the leader in the movement. Great Britain, France and Italy freely concede to her a leadership in carrying on the work. But if America fails to provide her share of the cost how can she expect others, burdened as they are with the cost of two and a half years more of warfare than she, to carry their part of the load?

Surely, if the conditions are understood, Congress will not hesitate to act favorably. It is merely a question of carrying out an obviously just and necessary plan. It underlies and precedes all other questions as to terms of peace. There can be no peace in Europe if it is hunger is not satisfied. There can be no league with starving nations that will secure the future welfare of the world.

Anarchy and Bolshevism are the natural sequence of famine, disease and despair. The conditions are urgent. They may not wait. We must act promptly or it will be too late. The question is not partisan. It rises above all party considerations. America must this day choose between a high duty and an ignoble refusal.

Surely the conclusions of a body of men such as those composing the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief, endorsed by the President of the United States, by the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France, is sufficient war-

rant to call for the prompt appropriation of the money asked.

U. S. Officials Talk Over Spending Sum Asked by President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representatives of the State and Treasury departments and the Food Administration appeared to-day before the Senate Appropriations Committee in executive session to explain the manner in which it is proposed to expend the \$100,000,000 President Wilson has asked Congress to appropriate for food relief in the countries of Europe outside of Germany.

The committee had before it the relief bill passed by the House early in the week, which provides that some of the fund also may be used for aiding the distressed civilian population in countries of the Near East, formerly under domination of the Turks.

Disposition of the resolution was deferred, with the prospect that hearings would be continued several days. No information in addition to that already given the House, was presented to the Senate committee to-day, according to Acting Secretary of State Polk, Judge Glasgow, counsel for the food administration, presented many cablegrams from Herbert C. Hoover outlining famine conditions in various parts of Europe, and was closely questioned by many committee members.

An amendment advocated by Republicans upon which action was postponed would stipulate that there must be cooperation by England, France and Italy in the relief work. Another minority amendment would require detailed statements of expenditures.

The first food relief for Poland to go forward from the United States in four and one-half years will be taken soon from New York by the American steamer Westward Ho, which is loading a 7,000-ton cargo, costing \$2,225,000, paid for by contributions from Polish and Jewish organizations in this country.

Entente Powers to End Control of Industries

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Tribune correspondent has learned from hitherto reliable sources that the Entente powers have no intention of continuing government control of industries in their respective countries.

I am also informed that they have further decided against international control of raw materials, for the reason that raw materials are so plentiful that such control is unnecessary.

Declares League Will Not Obstruct Monroe Doctrine

Lord Robert Cecil Asserts Repentant Germany Can Have Voice, But Austria Is Not Due for Admission

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Lord Robert Cecil, who discussed with American journalists his views as to the work of a league of nations, had little to say relative to the limitation of armaments. He expressed the opinion that the league of nations "certainly would provide for the limitation and decrease of present armaments."

He declared that this feature of the work to be done is being given deepest consideration, although no definite agreement has as yet been reached. He said that the league, if formed, would do away with all treaties inconsistent with its tenets, including compacts providing for a balance of power.

Monroe Doctrine Upheld

Asked what effect the formation of a league of nations would have upon the Monroe Doctrine, Lord Robert asserted he could see no conflict with the doctrine.

Hypothetical questions were raised as to what would happen in case Mexico or a South American country did something that caused trouble with the league, and Lord Robert replied: "Then, I think an arrangement could be made by which America could act in behalf of the league."

Germany Must Repent

Regarding the admission of the Central Powers and their allies to the league, Lord Robert said they should be admitted, "if they showed an inclination to do the right thing."

"We must await events," he said, "if Germany turns over a new leaf and tries to repair the damage she has done there is no reason why she should not join. The league is for the good of humanity, and not for any select group. It will benefit her if she comes in."

Austria, because of her internal condition, is not yet ready for the league, Lord Robert said. Dealing with another specific instance, he declared it would be an injustice to exclude Austria last night. He continued to blame for the war and is progressive.

Lord Robert said that the league might in some cases take over administrative control of certain territories of great international interest. He said that Palestine and Constantinople might be in this class. He stated that he accepted President Wilson's view that the league must be constituted by the present peace congress, adding: "Otherwise it will become an impossibility."

Details to Come Later

Lord Robert felt that the peace congress should get some approval of principles at the beginning of the meeting, but was of the opinion that the details should be worked out with care by committees, which should report to the peace congress.

Questioned as to the attitude of the Allies as a whole toward the league, Lord Robert said that every one of them favored a league of some sort and that they were not separated by any vital point.

As to the scope of the league, he said there were still many purely legal disputes between nations, which he thought ought to be settled by an arbitration tribunal outside the league.

Publicity to Halt Wars

In discussing the probable efficacy of the plan to force them to bring their disputes before the tribunal of the league, Lord Robert declared:

"If we had a conference on the reply of Serbia to Austria, and had not allowed them to fight for a set period there would have been no war. If the situation had been known to the world no nation could have forced its people to fight."

Reds Burn and Pillage Riga; March on Mitau

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (By The Associated Press).—Riga is now completely in the hands of the Russian Red Army, according to a Mitau dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung." Bolshevik forces have advanced from Dvinsk and occupied the station at Neugut, thirty-one miles from Mitau.

Mitau is overflowing with refugees. German soldiers, the last persons leaving Riga, report that the city is burning in several places and that the Russians and Letts are murdering and plundering.

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